

Our Troops Enter the Town on Friday Morning.

Official Confirmation.

DISPATCHES FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

A Great Battle at East Point.

REBEL ARMY CUT IN TWO.

GEN. HARDEE KILLED.

REBELS SUFFER TERRIBLE LOSS.

Our 18th Corps Hold Atlanta.

FIRST DISPATCH.
Reported Capture of Atlanta.

A well-founded report, this afternoon, says that General Sherman occupies Atlanta. A semi-official dispatch is said to be the basis of the report.

LATER.
The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph has just received a dispatch from a source of the highest credit, dated Marietta, Georgia, stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Great and Glorious News—Atlanta is Certainly Ours.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 2.—S. P. M.
To Maj.-Gen. DIX, New-York: The Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

THIRD DISPATCH.
Atlanta Ours—Good News.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.
Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding the Western District of Kentucky, has just received a telegram from the front, announcing that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at 9 o'clock this morning.

No further particulars have been received.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
The Capture of Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.
Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

FIFTH DISPATCH.
Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 2, 1864.
To Major-General DIX:—The following telegram, from Major-General Slocum, dated this day, in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

"General Sherman has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point. A battle was fought near that point, in which Gen. Sherman was successful. Particulars are not known."

"H. W. SLOCUM, Maj.-Gen."
An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point, by Gen. Sherman, with Hood. The Rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Rejoicing.
POUGHKEEPSIE, September 2, 1864.
Great excitement exists here consequent upon the reception of the news of Sherman's victory. Although the hour is late the air is filled with fireworks and the streets with bonfires, and cheers can be heard in every part of the city.

Movements of the Rebel Forces under Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy—General Rousseau Starts Out to Meet Them—A Battle in Progress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.
Passengers from Nashville say that the Rebel forces under Generals Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad, between Nashville and the Tennessee.

The Nashville Union says that Gen. Rousseau has made such a disposition of his forces that these Rebel commands cannot injure the railroad, and that he has gone out to give them battle.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.
A Rebel force, estimated at 10,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, were within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' pike, at daylight this morning.

Major-General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday afternoon and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing commenced with varying success. At last accounts General Rousseau had driven the Rebels three miles towards Murfreesboro'.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Messages from our advance report that General Wheeler's whole force is now between this city and Murfreesboro'. There is a considerable force of Rebels also at Lebanon. Prisoners, and some wounded, have been sent from General Rousseau's front.

Rebel Operations below Nashville—Wheeler at Murfreesboro', &c.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2, 1864.
Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were burned by Gen. Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the Rebel force within three miles of Lavigne late in the afternoon of yesterday. He met with a stubborn resistance. Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro' pike, going to the right at ten o'clock, and the rear about three o'clock, the whole force moving from the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad in the direction of Franklin. Rousseau is in close pursuit.

A person just in from Franklin reports that the town is in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars have not yet been received. Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were 5 killed and 50 or 55 wounded.

A small body of Rebels fired on a train, 8 miles from here. The Rebel loss yesterday was 8 killed and 15 wounded. We captured a number of prisoners. Theirs is falling.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

All quiet on Thursday.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.
The last information from the Army of the Potomac is that yesterday passed without any changes in the relative positions of the opposing armies that can be of any interest to the general reader.

The monster fifteen-inch mortar mounted on a railroad car has recently been run up the road opposite to Petersburg and a few shells thrown into the city. The object of this was to deter the Rebels from firing on our pickets, and seems to have been partially successful.

Latest from Grant's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.
A special dispatch to The Press contains the following:

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.
The enemy were reported to be moving artillery to their right in the afternoon. Slight skirmishing began along the Weldon Road. The Fifth Corps was placed under arms, and marched into the breastworks.

Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no Rebels made their appearance.

The quiet along the entire front is as wonderful as it is unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight and know not the time or place of its occurrence.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Early Still in the Valley—He has no Intention of Leaving.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.
A special dispatch to the American dated Charleston, Va., Sept. 2d, says: Reconnoissance have established the fact that Early has not left and has no intention of leaving the valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half-way between Martinsburg and Winchester.

He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up a telegraph line, and he has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. He is also receiving reinforcements, and Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received 300 horses for his cavalry, which is said to number 7,000.

There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though the enemy intend leaving the valley.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Heavy Reductions to be Made—200,000 Naval and Other Credits—Only 300,000 Wanted under the July Call.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. DIX.

SIR: It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New-York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July 10th is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of:

First.—The new enlistments in the Navy;
Second.—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertions; and
Third.—The Hundred-Days troops and all going out by expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the Rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Guerrilla Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1.
Fifteen guerrillas under Billy McKeen are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon Branch Railroad this afternoon, six miles from New-Haven. They burned the Express and baggage car, robbed the passengers of all their valuables, and left in the direction of Bardonia.

Jersey's gang of two hundred guerrillas returned this forenoon from a raid to the Ohio river and encamped four miles from Newcastle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily apprehended an attack.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1, 1864.

A schooner, name unknown, ran the blockade yesterday, and got safely to Smithfield, Va.

The mail steamer from Brooks has arrived from City Point with 20 prisoners. She brings no news from the army.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan—Official Dispatch from Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.

The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral Farragut:

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.
SIR: I had the honor in my dispatch, No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst., to the army and navy, though at the time the dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place. The correspondence pertaining to that event is here forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the Department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. Gen. Page endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the Rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 p. m., for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages were spiked, the arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further, that some of these which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast to moral principle, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position and surrounded by a superior number of conscripts, many of whom were more loyal, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers, save one.

Not from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst General Page and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never dreamed of doing, and threw away or broke the weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its blocks.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 p. m., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New-Orleans in the U. S. steamers Tennessee and Bienvenue, where they arrived at 8 a. m. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding, U. S. Navy.

Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Sec. of Navy, Washington.
Hon. J. MONROE, Assistant Sec. of Navy, U. S. Navy.
Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N.—Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. A.—Commanding, etc., etc. GENTLEMEN: The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, my sick and wounded suffering and exposed, humanity demands that I ask for terms of capitulation.

Very respectfully,
R. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have notified Admiral Farragut of your desire to capitulate, and until his arrival hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N.—Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. A.—Commanding, etc., etc. To Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, Commanding at Fort Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.
GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Capt. Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are:

First. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all of the public property within its limits, and in the same condition that it is now.

Second. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

Third. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, U. S. N.—Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. A.—Commanding, etc., etc. On the part of Admiral Farragut, commanding the Naval Forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding U. S. forces.
PORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.
Capt. P. DRAYTON, Captain, U. S. N.
On the part of Admiral Farragut, commanding the Naval Forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding U. S. forces.
On the part of Gen. Granger, commanding U. S. forces.

GENTLEMEN: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted—but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick and wounded, and to the public property, be granted, and surrender at 2 o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible.

Respectfully, etc.,
R. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

Local Military Intelligence.

ERRATUM.

Col. S. M. Alfred. In our paragraph relating to the discharge of this gentleman from the U. S. service, it was incorrectly stated that he had been discharged the service by order of a Court-Martial. The facts are these: Col. Alfred having tendered his resignation to the War Department, his resignation was considered insufficient reasons, his resignation was refused, and he was ordered to be dismissed the service, but by an order issued August 30, and published in our columns yesterday, the previous order was revoked and, on account of previous good conduct and meritorious service, Col. Alfred is now honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

RECRUITING AND THE DRAFT.

Recruiting goes along steadily. The County Light Infantry are doing well. The County Volunteers and the Recruiting Officers on the Battery being kept fairly at work, while the various Provost Marshals are each doing a little of their respective offices. There is a decided falling off both in the number and quality of the substitutes offering themselves, which can only be attributed to one or two causes, viz: that the men are being taken out of this city, attracted by the high prices offered elsewhere, or they are holding back in anticipation of getting more after the draft is actually made.

If the first is the case, it calls for increased vigilance on the part of our police and military authorities to prevent such evasions of the enlistment act; and if the latter, those so holding back would do well to recollect the possibility of their being no draft at all, in which case, the prices offered for substitutes would soon go down to a much lower figure than the present, and that, even if a draft is made, one of its results will be to relieve from all fear of draft, and therefore, need of substitutes, many thousands of our citizens who are at present anxiously inquiring for substitutes and offering extravagant prices for them. So, that there is reason to believe that, even in the case of the draft taking place, prices for substitutes will not advance beyond the present rates.

As to the draft, no special significance can be attached to the circular recently issued by Gen. Hayes, it being simply contingent and precautionary, the decision of the matter resting at Washington. All the District Provost Marshals, with one or two exceptions, have now completed the arrangements for the drawings in their respective districts, and are in entire readiness to begin the draft on the 5th inst., if so ordered. The Commission appointed by the Governor have as yet received no intimation of the President's decision in the matter of credit for naval enlistments, but hope to receive some official intimation of it in the course of to-day; but in any case it seems fully understood that a large allowance will be made, even if the full claim is refused.

ARRIVAL OF THE 65TH REGT. N. Y. V. (U. S. CLAMPSHIRE).
This regiment arrived from the front on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and was received yesterday afternoon by two companies of the 7th regiment. The 65th was organized in 1861 and led to the field by Col. John C. Cochrane, afterwards appointed as Brigadier-General. Col. Shaler next assumed command, and in turn received a Brigadier's commission. The regiment is under command of Maj. Mills, formerly of the 7th N. G., and numbers 700 men, rank and file. After a parade through the park, the regiment proceeded up Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1864.

THE GREAT GERMAN LOAN.

Notwithstanding the denial of THE TRIBUNE'S statement, relative to the proposed foreign loan, by a New-York Journal, whose sources of information "ought to be" good, but which unaccountably in this instance failed to serve it, the fact is well known here that for more than a week past the proposition has been under consideration, and one of the ablest gentlemen in the Treasury Department entrusted with its analysis and exemplification. His report will be submitted to the Secretary to-morrow.

That such a proposition is actually in the hands of the Department and receiving serious attention will probably not again be denied by any one speaking by authority or upon trustworthy information.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of currency issued to national banks by the Comptroller during the month of August was \$7,950,000. The aggregate amount now out is \$14,420,250.

MR. CHITTENDEN RETIRES.

Mr. Chittenden retired from the office of Register of the Treasury on Wednesday, and Mr. Colby assumed its duties to-day.

THE PRIZE STEAMER LILLIAN.

At the examination of the captain, officers and passengers of the prize steamer "Lillian," the captain testified as follows:

"My name is Daniel Martin, native of Liverpool, England, late commander of steamer 'Lillian' engaged in running the blockade. Left Liverpool in ballast on or about the 24th July. On the 30th, being off the coastward from Wilmington was chased by a large steamer, square-rigged forward, no bowsprit—the fastest screw boat I ever saw—was ascertained to be the Sienadach. The blockade is considered by the Sienadach to be a very stringent one, and the danger of capture great, especially by the outside cruisers."

CENSUS OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War has ordered Commanders of Departments to furnish to the Commissary General of Prisoners, full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by them, either on parole or exchange, and also of all Rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary depots, or who have been exchanged by them, and whenever practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving particulars of capture, etc.

EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

With a view to a careful examination of every recruit, substitute, etc., received at the general rendezvous established for the reception of recruits, etc., before forwarding them to regiments, in order that all of those unfit for field service may be discharged, as required by orders and regulations, the Secretary of War directs that the Surgeon-General place at each of the general rendezvous referred to as many officers of the medical corps as may be necessary to make the requisite examinations, these medical officers to be selected so as to give some of the best talent of the medical corps for the special purpose of examining recruits. The Secretary of War also directs that in future commanders of troops in the field discharge, as far as practicable, the discharge of enlisted men who have passed the examination, for disability existing at the time of entry into service.

BOUNTIES.

It has been decided that the bounties provided for by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, though referred in terms to volunteers alone who shall enlist under calls which the President is authorized to make, are yet made applicable to men enlisted in the regular forces, by the Fifth Section Act July 29th, 1861, which enacts that they shall be entitled to the same bounties in every respect as those allowed to volunteers. The bounties thus authorized shall be paid in installments as follows:

On being duly accepted at depot \$100, on the expiration of eighteen months' service \$100, on the expiration of the full term \$100.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular forbidding the appointment of deputies by inspectors. The practice is general among inspectors in the large cities to appoint assistants who are not sworn. The Commissioner decides that this practice is illegal, and hereafter will not be allowed.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The Secretary of War has decided that Aides-de-camp appointed under the act of July 17, 1862, whether from the line of the army or from civil life, be considered, from the fact of their appointment, as officers of volunteers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, and as such are entitled during the time they are employed on such duty to receive under the above mentioned act the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade respectively, without the additional allowance of \$24 per month.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Campaign documents are being sent out by both parties to some extent, though to this time efforts in this direction do not come up to the point which former Presidential campaigns witnessed. The Union Congressional Committee have been sending to the country for the past month about twenty thousand copies daily, and their efforts in this behalf are to be largely increased. The National Copperhead Committee in this city have sent out only about forty thousand all told. The Republican Committee is being thoroughly organized.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1864.

THE SUPPOSED ERROR ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Little Brown & Co's last volume of the Statutes at Large, contains an error in the act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National Forces. It states that in case the quota shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after the call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, &c., but the official rolls from which a copy of the act was furnished to the authorized newspaper publishers of the laws by the State Department, provides that fifty days (as stated in the President's proclamation) shall elapse after the call before a draft, in the contingency mentioned, shall be ordered.

Light House Burned.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2, 1864.

Flint Island Light house, in Cow Bay, was burned on Wednesday night. The steamship Asia arrived at Boston at 2 a. m., and sailed for Liverpool at 5 a. m.

Sinking of the Steamer Platte Valley.

CAIRO, Ill., September 2.

The steamer Platte Valley sank at Devil's Island, near Cape Girardeau, last night.

Religious Intelligence.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.

The State Sunday-School Convention adjourned last evening after a three-days session. The attendance was large, and the proceedings unusually interesting.

The Soldiers Will Help.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
SIR: I note in your valuable paper of the 13th inst. the plan of allowing Postmasters to take up subscriptions for the new 7-30 loan. Very good; but it strikes me you have all overlooked one other way full as good. It is this: Send some one, or as many as needed, with our U. S. Paymasters to the front, and let the officers and men in the army have a chance. Are we less loyal or patriotic than those at home? I trust not.

There is very near eight months pay due this army, and even at \$13 and \$15 per month, we could take \$50 or \$100 bonds, and so save express home, and have a safe investment for our spare funds. I have also heard officers say they would be glad if the Paymaster would pay part in bonds; even of the 10-40s before these latter came out.

These bonds could be sent direct from Washington or the Treasury Department to the home or place designated by the parties purchasing them, and so save time and expense.

Hoping you will see this as I do, I remain,
Truly yours,
(W. H. J.)

Co. I, 75th Ill. Vols., Army of the Cumberland.
In sight of Atlanta, August 24, 1864.

—We heartily approve our correspondent's suggestion. Give the soldiers the option of payment in Government Bonds, and they will absorb millions of them.

A CHURCH FOR THE FREEDMEN.—There are, at Hilton Head, some two thousand freed men, women and children. When inside the intrenchments they had a church, but within the last six months they have built a new village named Mitchellville, after Gen. Mitchell, who selected the site. These people are now struggling to erect a building to answer the purpose of a church and schoolhouse. The freedmen will raise \$500 among themselves. Wm. Tamblin, who has labored among them, has collected \$200 in Boston and \$300 in this city, and in order to get the remainder he intends visiting the churches as soon as the people return from the country. Subscriptions for the above object may be sent to Wm. Tamblin, 237 West Spring-st.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen have been chosen to represent the 11th Assembly District:

Delegates.—Archibald Hall, David Miller, Wm. T. E. Allen, James Haggins, Benj. F. Shaffer, Geo. Grandy.

The following to represent the 5th District:

Delegates.—Nathan H. Hall, Thomas Mulligan, Sidney Smith, Allen, Edwin H. Lawrence, Charles Dingler, John H. Dusenberry.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The above Committee met last evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-street. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting then adjourned, to meet in Syracuse on Tuesday next.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Late on Wednesday night eight o'clock of the 5th Precinct, heard a number of pistol shots fired in Canal-st., near West Broadway. He hurried in the direction from whence the sound came, and on arriving near the locality, saw a man fire a pistol at some one on the opposite side of the street.

On seeing the officer, he ran, but was pursued and overtaken in Thompson-street, and conveyed to the station-house, where he gave his name as Charles Daly. On returning to the spot, the officer could find no trace of the man who had been fired at. On the afternoon of Thursday, however, he found him in New York Hospital, whether he had been taken by his friends, suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen, the ball not having been extracted.

He stated that his name was James Robinson, resident in Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, on the evening of the assault, in company with a number of friends, including Daly, he had been through the Fifth Ward and other localities, and finally a quarrel arose between him and Daly, with the result above stated.

He now lies in a very dangerous condition. Little hope being entertained of his recovery. An ante-mortem examination will be held by the Coroner yesterday. Daly, yesterday, was taken before Justice Hoggan, who committed him to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The premises No. 1,348 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street, were badly damaged by fire this morning. The first floor was partially destroyed by Mr. Witkowsky, merchant tailor, loss on stock about \$1,000. George Shultz, real estate broker, occupied the remainder of the first floor, loss \$300.

The upper portion of the building was occupied by Mrs. J. J. Cox, as a dwelling; loss on furniture, \$500. The building is owned by Samuel Davis, and is damaged to the amount of \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal Baker will investigate the matter.

FIRE IN A VARNISH FACTORY.—At noon yesterday, an explosion occurred in Cooper's varnish factory, on North Ninth-st., near Fourth-st. (E. P.). The building is owned by Samuel Davis, and is damaged to the amount of \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal Baker will investigate the matter.

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DEY GOODS CLERKS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held on Thursday evening at No. 110 Grand-st. Mr. Chadwick, the President, in the chair. A number of new members were received, and the meeting proceeded to consider the subject of an increase in the rate of wages. A variety of propositions were made, some demonstrating that wages be brought to a gold standard, others advocating the establishment of a strike, and many favored the establishment of conference committees between employers and employed. A resolution offered by the President, agreeing to ask for an increase of 50 per cent. on present salaries, was subsequently, and after a discussion, adopted.

JERSEY CITY INCREASES ITS BOUNTY.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City was convened last night at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of bounties. A communication was received from Mayor Cleveland, setting forth that a new regiment is now being raised in the district, which could be readily filled if the same inducements were offered in Jersey City as were offered in Newark and Bergen County, and recommended that the bounty for volunteers be increased to \$500 or \$600 for one year. Alderman Gahey offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, other counties, cities and townships in the State are paying higher bounties than our city, therefore, Resolved, That to place our city in as favorable a position as other localities, the Committee on Enlistment be authorized to offer such bounty as they may deem expedient, not to exceed \$600, for one year volunteers, or substitutes, to the extent of the quota.

FIRE IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—Last evening a fire broke out in the stable of J. B. Kelly, adjoining the pork-packing establishment of Wm. C. Lippincott & Martin, No. 11, Fourth-avenue. Before the fire was extinguished, both buildings were completely destroyed. Loss about \$3,000. Said to be insured.

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